

Florus extracted a large sum from the Temple treasury. This precipitated an anti-Roman demonstration and a bloody military raid. This was followed by the Temple officials' decision to suspend daily sacrifices offered on behalf of the emperor (and all emperors).

This action placed the Jewish nation officially in rebellion against Rome, for it violated a treaty with Rome.

At the same time, a Jewish revolutionary force secured the surrender of the Roman garrison at MASADA, but then massacred the Roman soldiers.

c66 → c78

St Linus was Pope.

66 AD

A great national (Jewish) rebellion broke out. There was no hope of success, but it took four bloody years to reduce the fanatical garrisons of Palestine. It required months to take Jerusalem and the Temple.

70 AD. Titus destroyed the Temple

66AD

DURANT

Death of Petronius and THRASEA  
PAETIUS

66 A.D.

Nero left Rome to compete in the Olympic games & make a concert tour of Greece.

At Olympia he drove a QUADRIGA in the races. He was thrown from the car and was nearly crushed to death; restored to his chariot he continued the contest for a while, but gave up before the end of the course. The judges, however, knew no despair from an athlete and awarded him the crown.

of victory

At Crotintha he ordered work started on a canal to cut the Isthmus as Caesar had planned; the task was begun, but was laid aside during during the turmoil of the following year.

66 AD

Casarea was site of massacre  
of Jewish citizens by Romans.

66 A.D.

Battle of BEZETHA (Jewish Wars of the  
During the last years of <sup>Roman Empire</sup> Emperor NERO's reign,  
mismanagement by Roman officials, coupled  
with the terrorist activities of the Zealots,  
brought bloody anarchy to Judea. In September  
66 A.D. the Roman garrison of Jerusalem was over-  
powered and butchered. CESTIUS GALLUS, Gov.  
of Syria led an army into Jerusalem  
but could not take the Temple, which was  
held by a rebel force. Unable to obtain  
supplies in the hostile city, Gallus began  
a withdrawal. In the northern suburb

of BEZETHA, his column was attacked by a  
strong force of Jewish revolutionaries. The  
Romans lost 6,000 men, all their baggage, and  
their siege train. This defeat forced Gallus to fall  
back into Syria. Nero then ordered TITUS  
FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, an obscure senator to put  
down the Jewish uprising.

66 AD

Nero visited Greece; Plutarch  
was studying at Athens. Plus

AD 66

At time of attack on city of Jerusalem  
by the Romans, Halley's Comet  
was observed.

66AD

The names of the months  
were changed to.

NERONIUS (= April)

CLAUDIUS (= May)

GERMANICUS (= June)

This was the year Nero deserved  
the plot to slay him & had everyone  
killed, including SEVEST

66AD

At home, a plague devastated  
the entire population.

A.D. 66

Chinese observed a comet (Halley's) for several weeks in A.D. 66. It was at this time that the Romans sent troops into Judaea to put down a revolt.

66 A.D

Romans massacred Jews  
at Caesarea Palestine

66  $\Rightarrow$  73 AD

The Jewish War (Rome)

Command of 3 Legions = FLAVIUS  
VESPAZIAN

66 AD

In Jerusalem violence erupted when the Roman garrison was massacred.

After a 5-yr siege, Titus, son of the (70 AD) emperor Vespasian, laid waste the city. What came to be called the "Wailing Wall," a small part of the Temple complex, remained standing.

(The Dome of the Rock, a mosque built by Moslems has occupied site of Temple since the eighth century)

66-70

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Titus was appointed as commander of the Fifteenth Legion 'Apollonensis' to serve under his father in the Jewish War. He became invaluable to his father as a trusted agent and negotiator. When Galba was murdered, Titus won over Gessius, governor of Syria, to the Flavian cause and worked with him and others to launch Vespasian's bid for power. When Vespasian

was proclaimed emperor on 1 July 69, Titus became Caesar. While Vespasian was in Alexandria Titus took over command of the Jewish War.